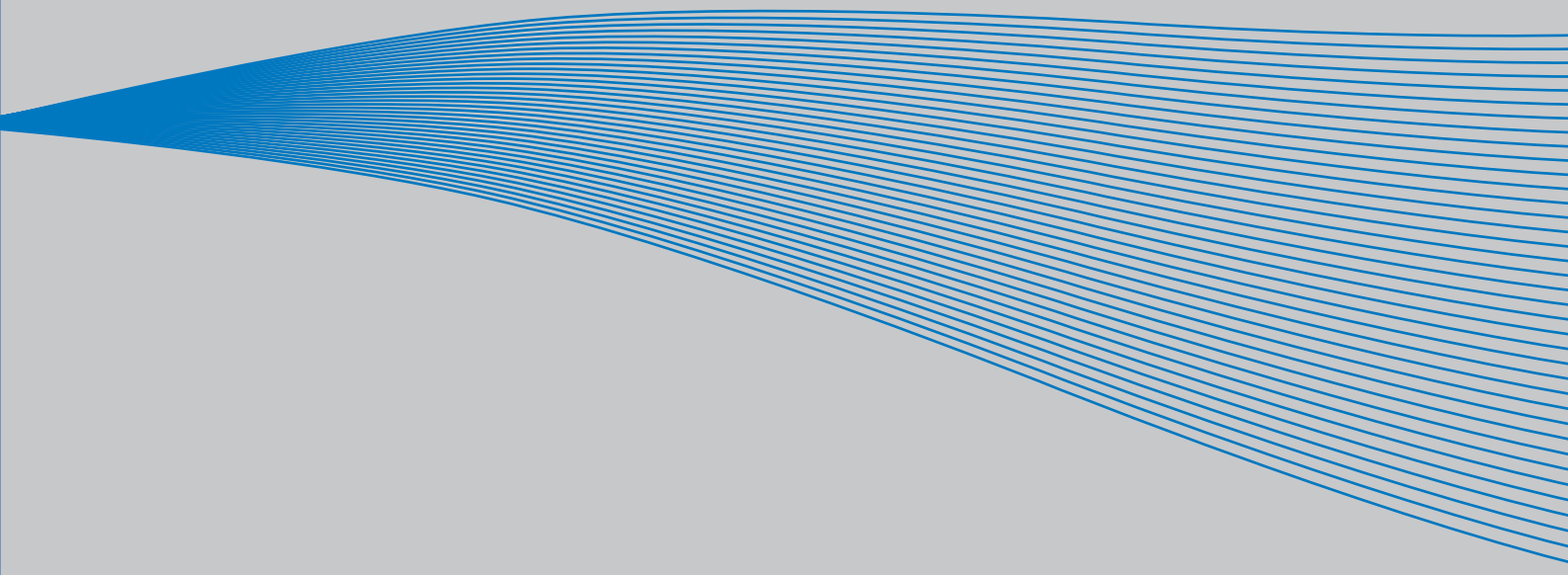
VACON NX
AC DRIVES

OPTC3/C5

PROFIBUS DP OPTION BOARD

USER MANUAL



VACON
DRIVEN BY DRIVES

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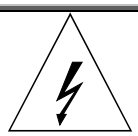
1. GENERAL

Vacon NX frequency converters can be connected to the Profibus DP using a fieldbus board. The converter can then be controlled, monitored and programmed from the Host system.

The Profibus fieldbus board shall be installed in slot E on the control board of the frequency converter.

 WARNING!	*Internal components and circuit boards are at high potential when the frequency converter is connected to the power source. This voltage is extremely dangerous and may cause death or severe injury if you come into contact with it.*

NOTE! You can download the English and French product manuals with applicable safety, warning and caution information from www.vacon.com/downloads.

REMARQUE Vous pouvez télécharger les versions anglaise et française des manuels produit contenant l'ensemble des informations de sécurité, avertissements et mises en garde applicables sur le site www.vacon.com/downloads.

2. PROFIBUS DP OPTION BOARD TECHNICAL DATA

2.1 General

Profibus DP connections	Interface	**OPTC3**: Pluggable connector (5.08mm) **OPTC5**: 9-pin DSUB connector (female)
	Data transfer method	RS-485, half-duplex
	Transfer cable	Twisted pair (1 pair and shield)
	Electrical isolation	500 VDC
Communications	Profibus DP	As described in document "Profibus Profile for variable speed drives, Profidrive"
	PPO types	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	Baud rate	9.6 kbaud to 12 Mbaud
	Addresses	2 to 126
Environment	Ambient operating temperature	–10°C...55°C
	Storing temperature	–40°C...60°C
	Humidity	<95%, no condensation allowed
	Altitude	Max. 1000 m
	Vibration	0.5 G at 9...200 Hz
Safety		Fulfils EN50178 standard

Table 2-1. Profibus technical data

2.2 Profibus cable

Profibus devices are connected in a bus structure. Up to 32 stations (master or slaves) can be connected in one segment. The bus is terminated by an active bus terminator at the beginning and end of each segment (see *Figure 2-1*). To ensure error-free operation, both bus terminations must always be powered. When more than 32 stations are used, repeaters (line amplifiers) must be used to connect the individual bus segments.
The maximum cable length depends on the transmission speed and cable type (see *Table 2-3*). The specified cable length can be increased using the repeaters. The use of more than 3 repeaters in series is not recommended.

Parameter	Line A	Line B
Impedance	135 ... 165 Ω (3 to 20 Mhz)	100 ... 130 Ω (f > 100kHz)
Capacity	< 30 pF/m	< 60 pF/m
Resistance	< 110 Ω / km	-
Wire gauge	> 0,64 mm	> 0,53 mm
Conductor area	> 0,34 mm^2	> 0,22 mm^2

Table 2-2. Line parameters

Baud rate (kbit/s)	9.6	19.2	93.75	187.5	500	1500	3000-12000
Length line A (m)	1200	1200	1200	1000	400	200	100
Length line B (m)	1200	1200	1200	600	200	-	-

Table 2-3. Line length for different transmission speeds

E.g. following cables can be used:

Belden	Profibus Data Cable	3079A
Olflex	Profibus Cable	21702xx
Siemens	SINEC L2 LAN cable for Profibus	6XV1 830-0AH10

NOTE!

1. Minimum distance between power and bus cables is 30cm.
2. Minimum cable length between two stations of 1m is recommended.

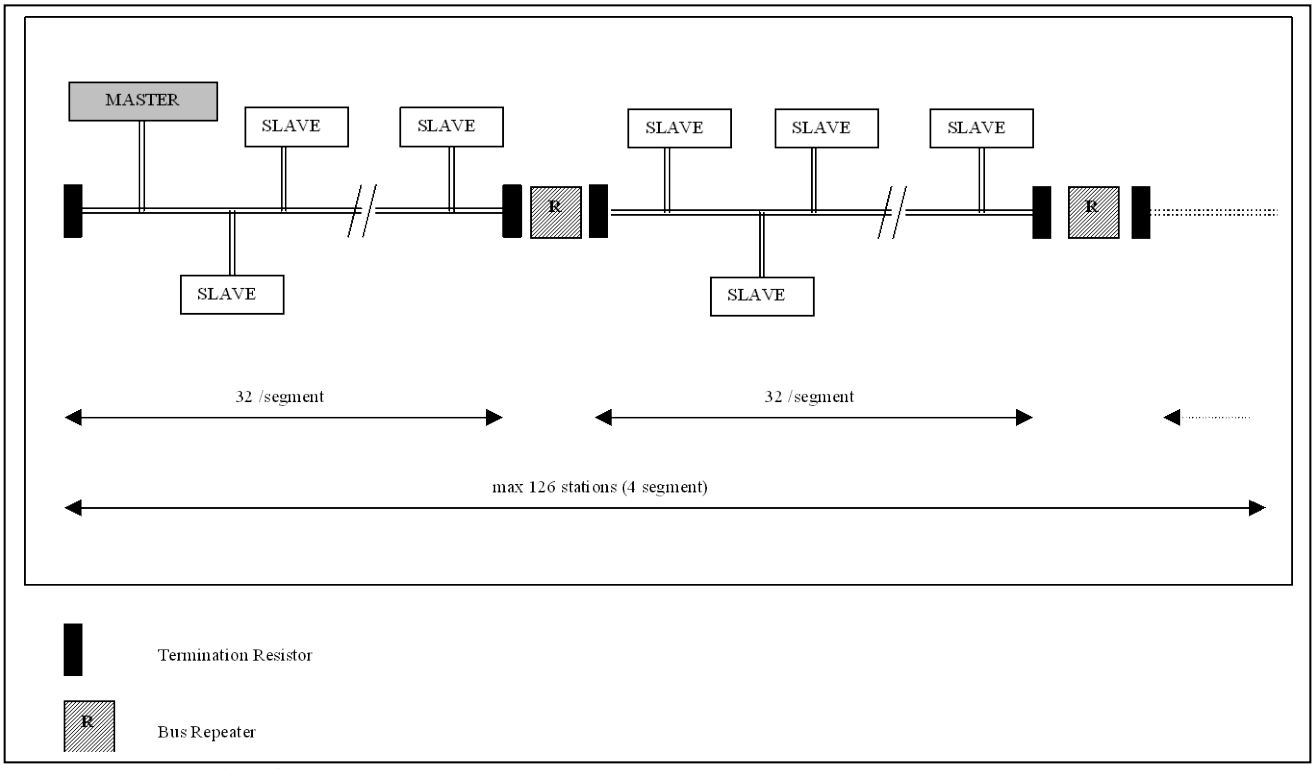


Figure 2-1. Cabling and bus termination

3. PROFIBUS DP

3.1 Introduction

Profibus is a vendor-independent, open fieldbus standard for a wide range of applications in manufacturing, process and building automation. Vendor independence and openness are guaranteed by the Profibus standard EN 50 170. With Profibus, devices of different manufacturers can communicate without special interface adjustments. Profibus can be used for both high-speed time critical data transmission and extensive complex communication tasks. The Profibus family consists of three compatible versions.

Profibus DP

Optimized for high speed and inexpensive hookup, this Profibus version is designed especially for communication between automation control systems and distributed I/O at the device level. Profibus-DP can be used to replace parallel signal transmission with 24 V or 0 to 20 mA.

Profibus PA

Profibus PA is designed especially for process automation. It permits sensors and actuators to be connected on one common bus line even in intrinsically-safe areas. Profibus PA permits data communication and power over the bus using a 2-wire technology according to the international standard IEC 1158-2.

Profibus FMS

Profibus FMS is the general-purpose solution for communication tasks at the cell level. Powerful FMS services open up a wide range of applications and provide great flexibility. Profibus FMS can also be used for extensive and complex communication tasks.

Profibus specifies the technical and functional characteristics of a serial fieldbus system with which decentralized digital controllers can be networked together from the field level to the cell level. Profibus distinguishes between master devices and slave devices.

Master devices determine the data communication on the bus. A master can send messages without an external request when it holds the bus access rights (the token). Masters are also called 'active stations' in the Profibus protocol.

Slave devices are peripheral devices. Typical slave devices include input/output devices, valves, drives and measuring transmitters. They do not have bus access rights and they can only acknowledge received messages or send messages to the master when requested to do so. Slaves are also called 'passive stations'.

3.2 Profiles

The Profibus DP protocol defines how user data are to be transmitted between the stations over the bus. User data are not evaluated by the Profibus DP transmission protocol. The meaning is specified in the profiles. In addition, the profiles specify how Profibus DP is to be used in the application area. The following Profibus DP profile is used in VACON NX Profibus Fieldbus board.

3.2.1 Variable Speed Drive Profile (3.071)

Leading manufacturers of drive technology have jointly defined the PROFIDRIVE profile. The profile specifies how the drives are to be parameterized and how the setpoints and actual values are to be transmitted. This enables drives from different vendors to be exchanged. The profile contains necessary specifications for speed control and positioning. It specifies the basic drive functions while leaving sufficient freedom for application-specific expansions and further developments. The profile describes the mapping of the application functions for DP or FMS.

4. PROFIBUS FIELDBUS BOARD LAYOUT AND CONNECTIONS

Vacon Profibus Fieldbus Board is connected to the fieldbus through either a 5-pin pluggable bus connector (board OPT-C3) or a 9-pin female sub-D-connector (board OPT-C5).
The communication with the control board takes place through the standard Vacon Interface Board Connector.

4.1 Profibus OPT-C3 option board

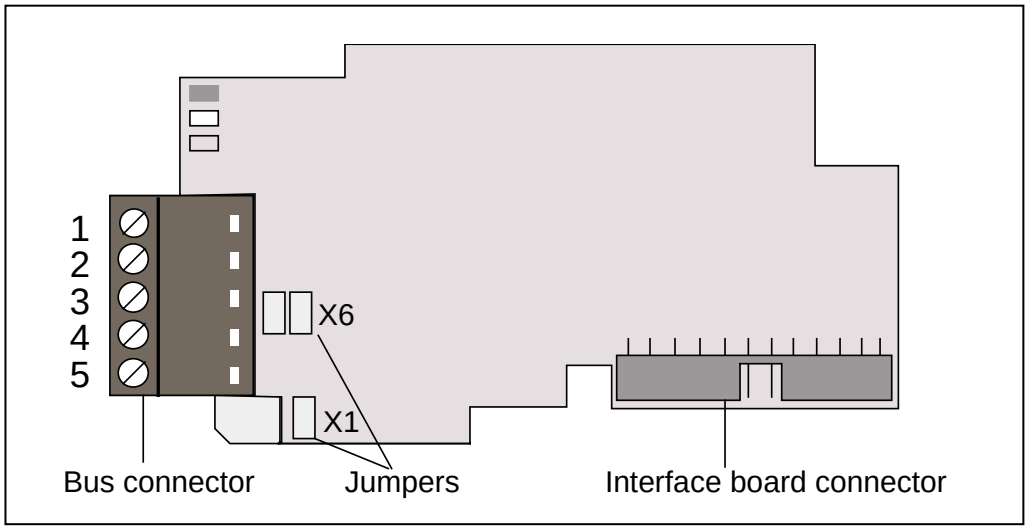


Figure 4-1. Vacon Profibus option board OPT-C3

Signal	Connector	Description
Shield	1	Cable shield
VP	2	Supply voltage – plus (5V)
RxD/TxD –P	3	Receive/Transmit data – plus (B)
RxD/TxD –N	4	Receive/Transmit data – minus (A)
DGND	5	Data ground (reference potential for VP)

Table 4-1. OPT-C3 bus connector signals

4.1.1 Grounding of bus cable shield in OPT-C3

The bus cable shield can be grounded in three different ways:
a) directly to the frequency converter frame
b) to the frame of the frequency converter through an RC filter
c) clamping the cable to the converter frame (recommended)

Note: Normally, the option board has already been installed in slot E of the control board. It is not necessary to detach the whole board for the grounding of the bus cable shield. Just detach the terminal block.

4.1.1.1 Grounding the bus cable shield directly to the frequency converter frame using jumper X1

1 Set jumper **X1** in ON position:

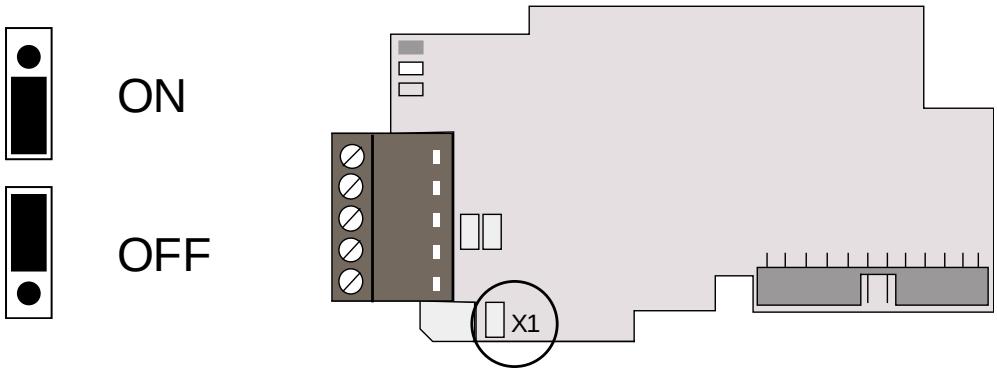


Figure 4-2. Jumper X1 positions

2 Strip about 5 cm of the Profibus cable as shown in the picture.
Note: Do the same for both bus cables (except for the last device). However, since the grounding shall be done on one cable only cut off the exposed part of the other grounding cable.

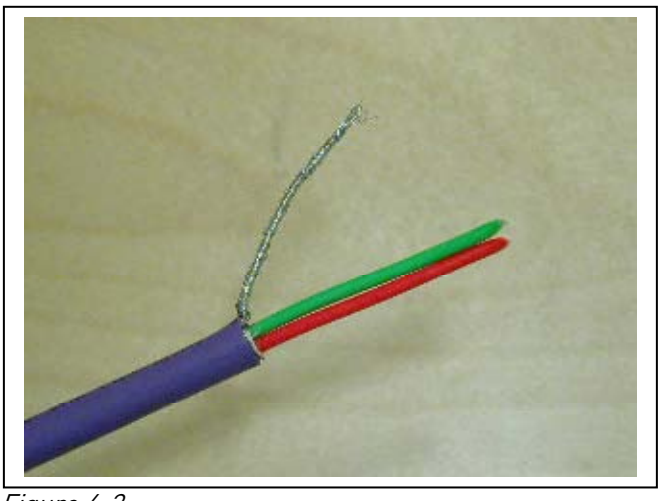


Figure 4-3.

3 Leave no more than 1 cm of the red and green data cable outside the terminal block and strip the data cables at about 0.5 cm to fit in the terminals. See pictures below.
Note: Do this for both bus cabels.

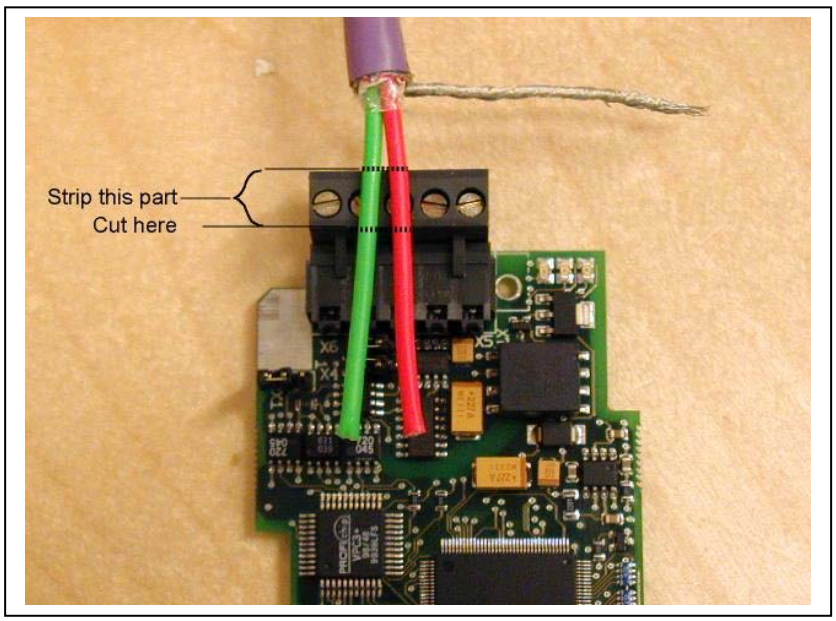


Figure 4-4.

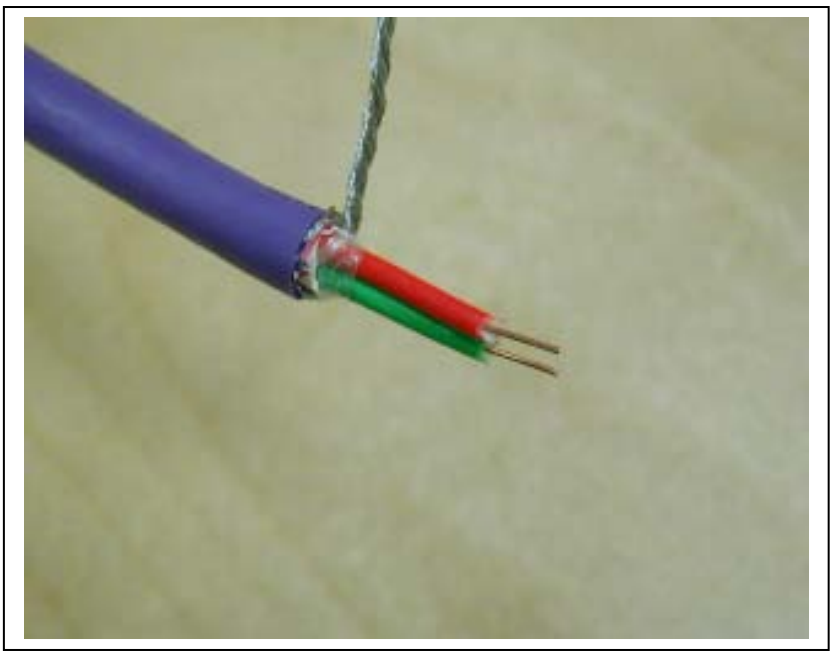


Figure 4-5.

4 We recommend you to use an Abico connector to fit the grounding cable into the grounding terminal (#1).
Insert the red and green data cables **of both Profibus cables** into terminals #3 (red) and #4 (green).

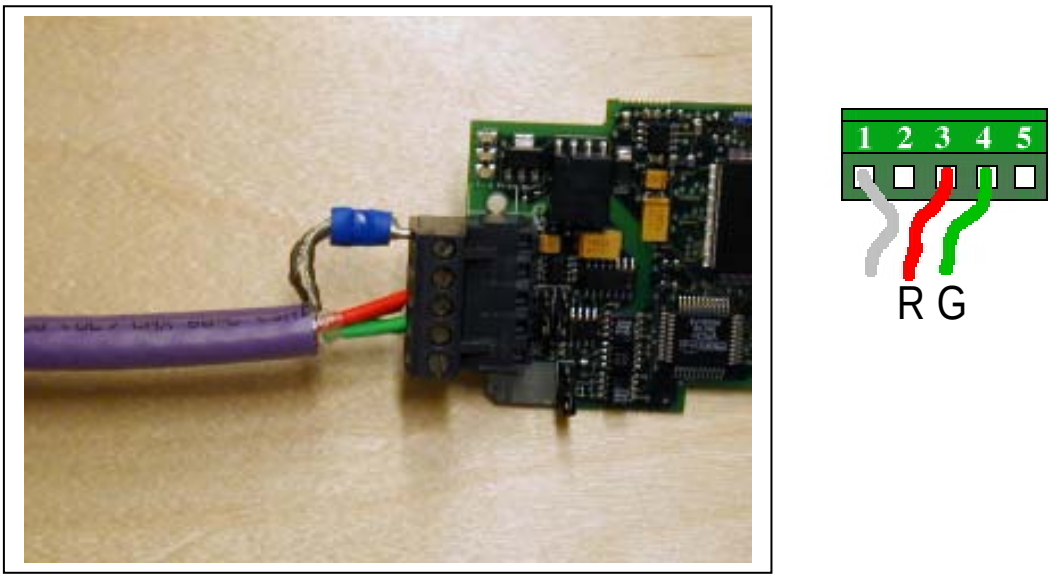


Figure 4-6.

5 Place the Profibus board into slot E of the control board (see board installation on page 19) and fix both the Profibus cables on the frame with the clamp.

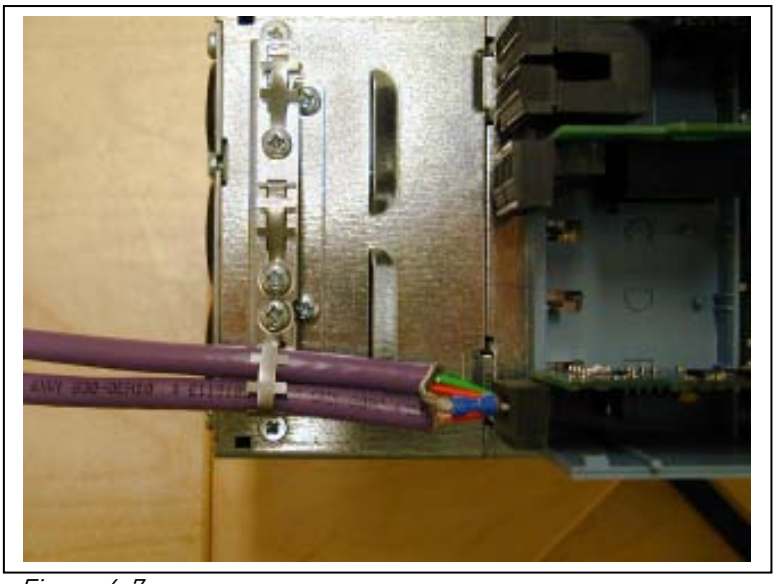


Figure 4-7.

4.1.1.2 Grounding the bus cable shield directly to the frequency converter frame using an RC-filter

We recommend you to do the grounding in this manner when the distance between the devices exceeds 50 meters (55 yds.). When the distance between the devices is long disturbances (e.g. voltage spikes) are more likely to appear. In this grounding method, the disturbances are filtered out. Even if the ground planes of A, B and C are different (which is very typical e.g. in construction) there is no current between them because the points do not have a ground connection.

NOTE:
If a potential difference occurs between the grounding points, an equalization current can flow through a shield connected at both ends. In this case, install an additional potential equalization line and set this jumper X1 in ON position.

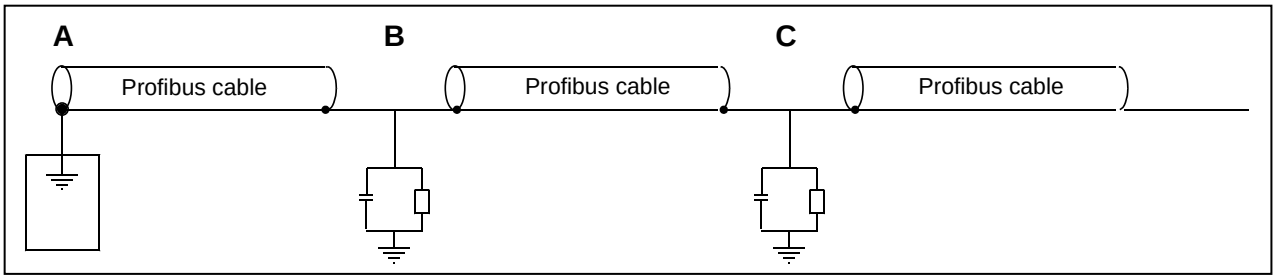


Figure 4-8. Grounding with RC filter

1 Set jumper X1 in OFF position

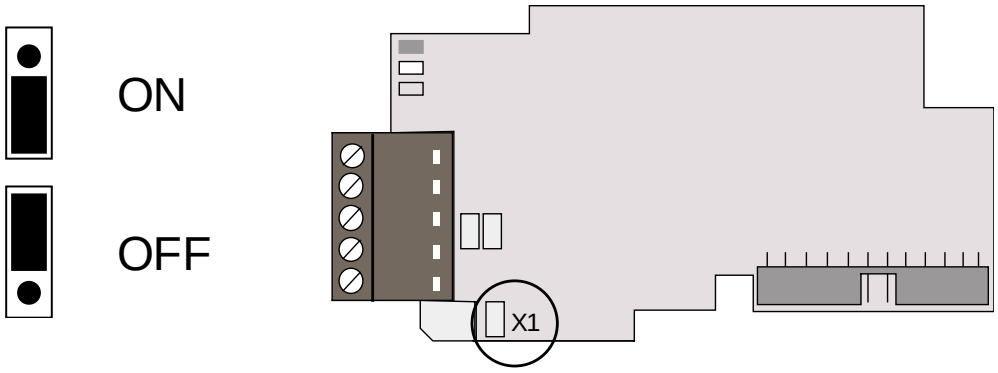


Figure 4-9. Jumper X1 positions

2 Carry out the grounding in the same way as advised in Chapter 4.1.1.1.

4.1.1.3 Grounding by clamping the cable to the converter frame

This manner of grounding is the most effective and especially recommended when the distances between the devices are relatively short (see 4.1.1.2).
In this manner of grounding, the position of jumper X1 is of no importance.

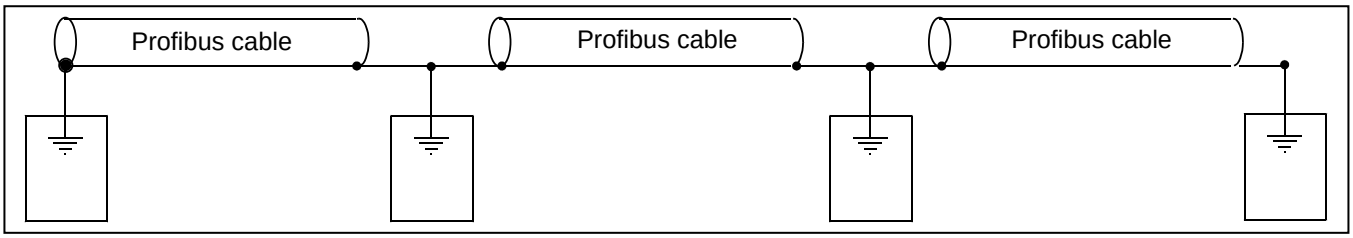


Figure 4-10. Grounding by clamping the cable to the converter frame

1. Strip about 5 cm of the Profibus cable in the same way as shown in *Figure 4-3* but **cut off the grey cable shield**.
   Remember to do this for both bus cables (except for the last device).

2. Leave no more than 1 cm of the red and green data cable outside the terminal block and strip the data cables at about 0.5 cm to fit in the terminals. See *Figure 4-4* and *Figure 4-5*.
   Note: Do this for both bus cabels.

3. Insert the red and green data cables **of both Profibus cables** into terminals #3 (red) and #4 (green). See *Figure 4-6*.

4. Strip the Profibus cable at such a distance from the terminal that you can fix it to the frame with the grounding clamp. See *Figure 4-11*.

5. Ground the cable shield at both ends and on all loads by **360° connection**.

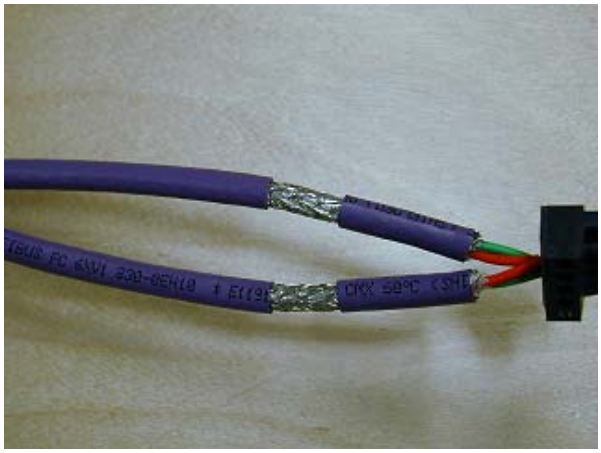


Figure 4-11a.

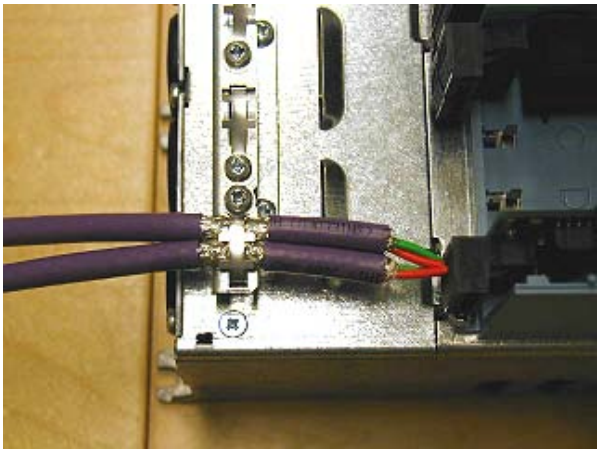


Figure 4-11b.

4.2 Profibus OPT-C5 option board

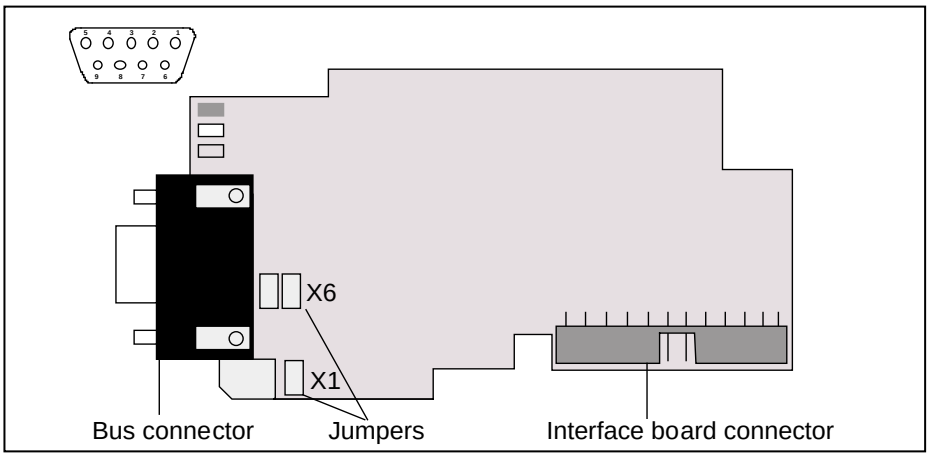


Figure 4-12. Vacon Profibus option board OPT-C5

Signal	Connector	Description
Shield	1	Cable shield
RxD/TxD-P	3	Receive/Transmit data - plus (B), RED
DGND	5	Data Ground (reference potential for VP)
VP	6	Supply voltage – plus (5V)
RxD/TxD-N	8	Receive/ Transmit data - minus (A), GREEN

Table 4-2. OPT-C5 bus connector signals

E.g. following connectors can be used (180° cable outlet):

Phoenix	SUBCON-PLUS-PROFIB/AX/SC	27 44 38 0
Siemens	Profibus connector	6GK1 500-0EA02

4.2.1 Grounding of a D-connector:

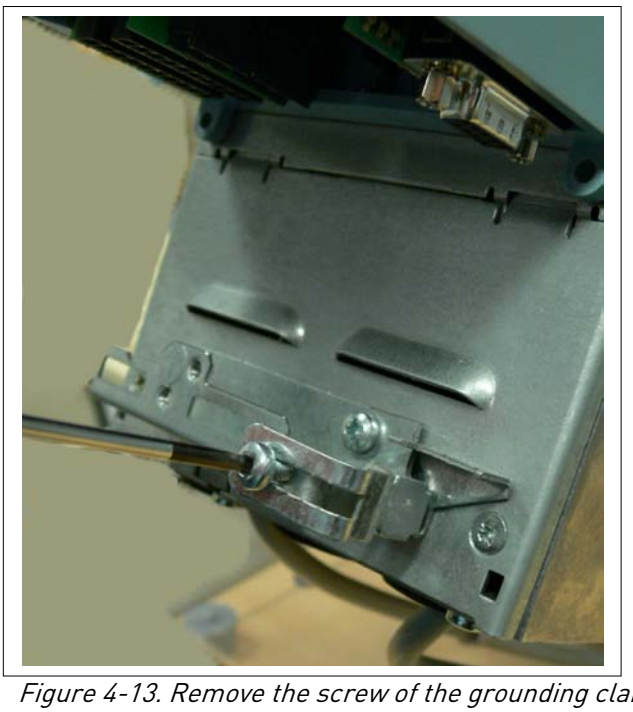


Figure 4-13. Remove the screw of the grounding clamp

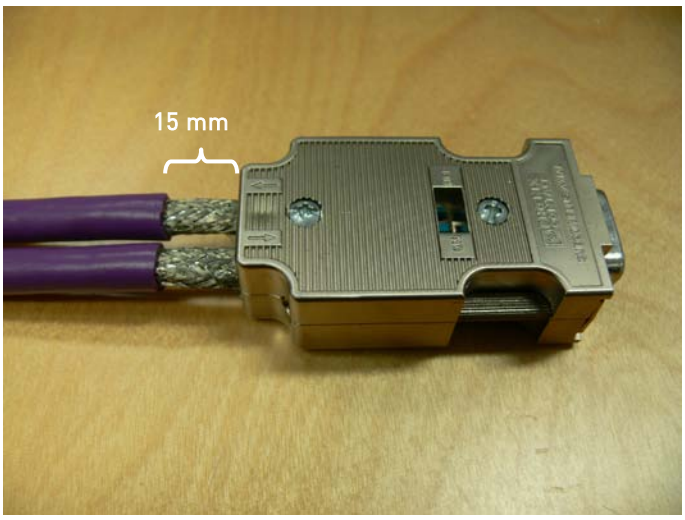


Figure 4-14. Strip the cable according to the picture

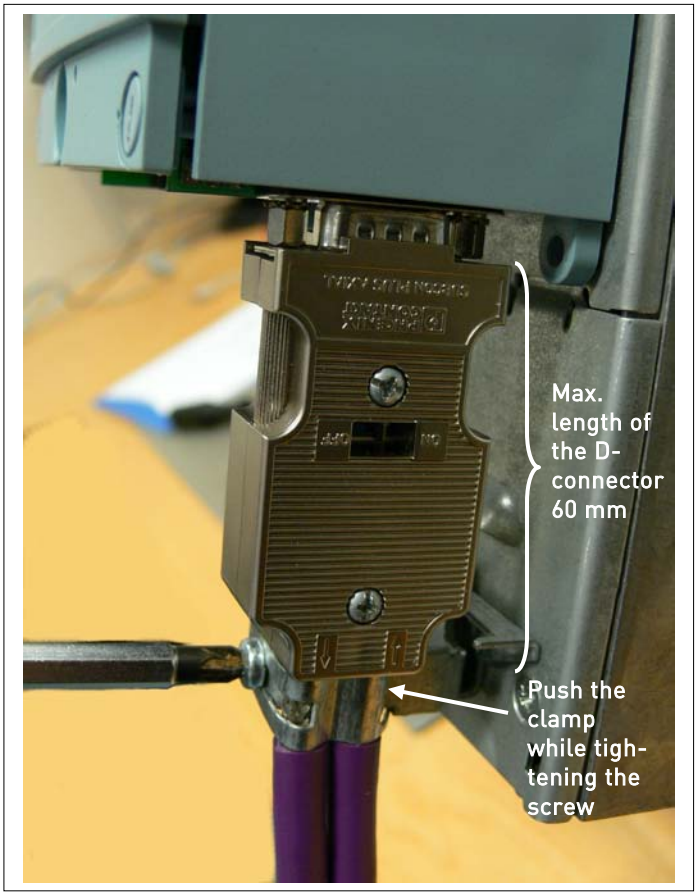


Figure 4-15. Attach the D-connector and tighten the grounding plate

4.3 Bus terminal resistors

If Vacon is the last device of the Profibus line the bus termination must be set. Use jumper X6 (ON position) or external termination resistors (e.g. in DSUB-9 connector). See *Figure 4-16*.

NOTE! Termination works properly when the drive has power (active termination) connected.

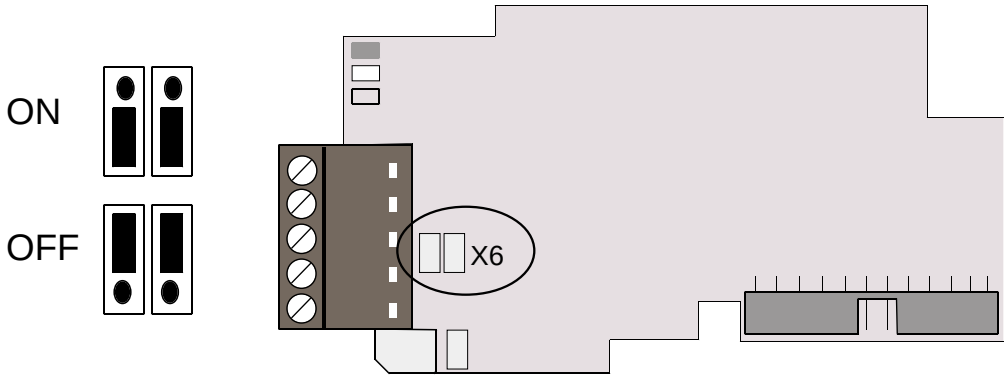


Figure 4-16. Using jumper X6 to set the bus termination.

4.4 LED indications

The three LED indications next to the connector show the present statuses of the Profibus (red), the Profibus board (yellow) and the Fieldbus Module (green). From the user's viewpoint, the first two are the most significant.

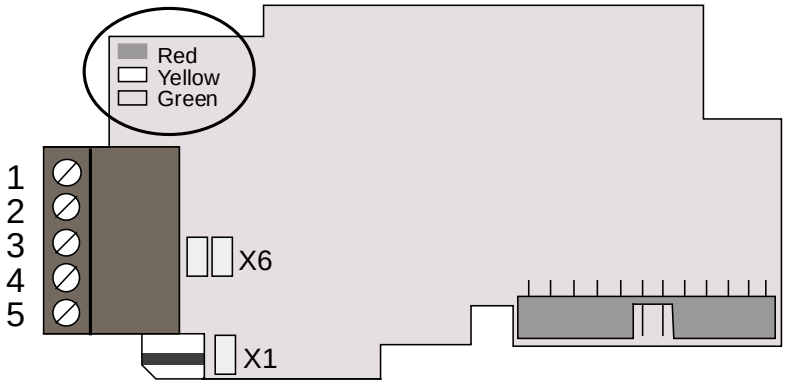


Figure 4-17. LED indications on the Profibus board

Profibus status LED (PS) RED

LED is:	Meaning:
OFF	Profibus communicates normally. • Data exchange between Master and Slave
ON	Profibus communication is broken or not started. • Bus cable broken or incorrectly connected • Wrong configuration or parametrization data of Master • Master is off line or shut down

Profibus board status LED (BS) YELLOW

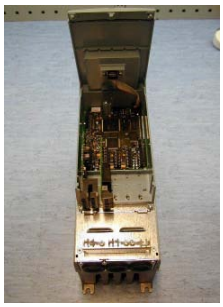
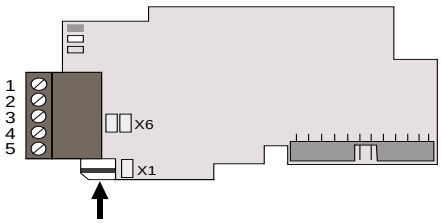
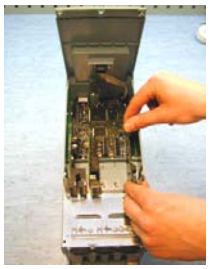
LED is:	Meaning:
OFF	Option board not activated
ON	Option board in initialisation state waiting for activation command from the frequency converter
Blinking fast (once/sec)	Option board is activated and in RUN state • Option board is ready for external communication
Blinking slow (once/5 secs)	Option board is activated and in FAULT state • Internal fault of option board

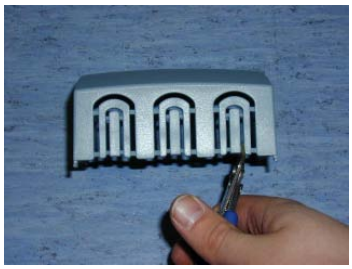
Fieldbus status LED (FS) GREEN

LED is:	Meaning:
OFF	Fieldbus module is waiting for parameters from the frequency converter • No external communication
ON	Fieldbus module is activated • Parameters received and module activated • Module is waiting for messages from the bus
Blinking fast (once/sec)	Module is activated and receiving messages from the bus
Blinking slow (once/5 secs)	Module is in FAULT state • No messages from Master within the watchdog time • Bus broken, cable loose or Master off line

5. INSTALLATION OF VACON NX PROFIBUS BOARD

NOTE	It is **not allowed** to add or replace option boards or fieldbus boards on a frequency converter with the power switched on! This may damage the boards.

A	Vacon NX frequency converter	
B	Remove the cable cover.	
C	Open the cover of the control unit.	
D	Install Profibus DP option board in slot E on the control board of the frequency converter. Make sure that the grounding plate (see below) fits tightly in the clamp. 	

E	Make a sufficiently wide opening for your cable by cutting the grid as wide as necessary. 
F	Close the cover of the control unit and the cable cover.

6. COMMISSIONING

READ FIRST CHAPTER 8 'COMMISSIONING' IN VACON NX USER'S MANUAL (Document nr. ud00701, please visit http://www.vacon.com/support/documents.html).

6.1 Fieldbus board parameters

The Vacon Profibus board is commissioned with the control keypad by giving values to appropriate parameters in menu **M7** (for locating the expander board menu see Vacon NX User's Manual, Chapter 7).

Expander board menu (M7)

The *Expander board menu* makes it possible for the user 1) to see what expander boards are connected to the control board and 2) to reach and edit the parameters associated with the expander board.
Enter the following menu level **(G#)** with the *Menu button right*. At this level, you can browse through slots A to E with the *Browser buttons* to see what expander boards are connected. On the lowermost line of the display you also see the number of parameter groups associated with the board.
If you still press the *Menu button right* once you will reach the parameter group level where there are two groups: Editable parameters and Monitored values. A further press on the *Menu button right* takes you to either of these groups.

Profibus parameters

To commission the Profibus board, enter the level G7.5.1.# from the *Parameters* group (G7.5.1). Give desired values to all Profibus parameters (see Figure 6-1 and Table 6-1).

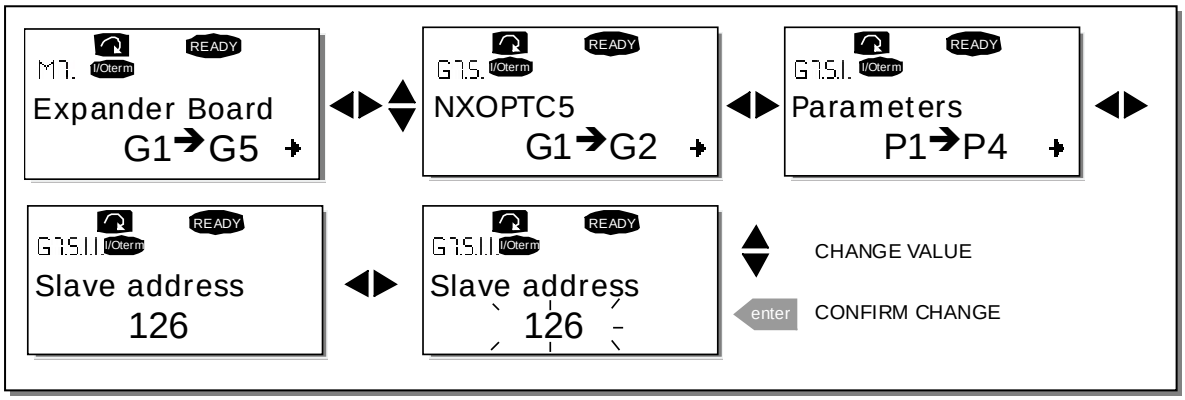


Figure 6-1. Changing the Profibus board commissioning parameter values

#	Name	Default	Range	Description
1	SLAVE ADDRESS	126	2...126	
2	BAUD RATE	10 (=AUTO)	1 - 9.6 kBaud 2 - 19.2 kBaud 3 - 93.75 kBaud 4 - 187.5 kBaud 5 - 500 kBaud 6 - 1.5 Mbaud 7 - 3 MBaud 8 - 6 Mbaud 9 - 12 Mbaud 10 – AUTOMATIC	Communication speed in baud
3	PPO TYPE		1 - PPO1 2 - PPO2 3 - PPO3 4 - PPO4 5 - PPO5	Parameter, CW/SW, Ref/Act Parameter, CW/SW, Ref/Act, PD1-PD4 CW/SW, Ref/Act CW/SW, Ref/Act, PD1-PD4 Parameter, CW/SW, Ref/Act, PD1-PD8
4	OPERATE MODE		1 – PROFIDRIVE 2 – BYPASS 3 – ECHO	Use mode "PROFIDRIVE" with standard applications

Table 6-1. Profibus parameters

The parameters of every device must be set before connecting to the bus. Especially the parameters "SLAVE ADDRESS" and "PPO TYPE" must be the same as in the master configuration.

Profibus status

To see the present status of the Profibus fieldbus, enter the *Profibus status* page from *Monitor* menu (G7.5.2). See *Figure 6-2* and *Table 6-2* below.

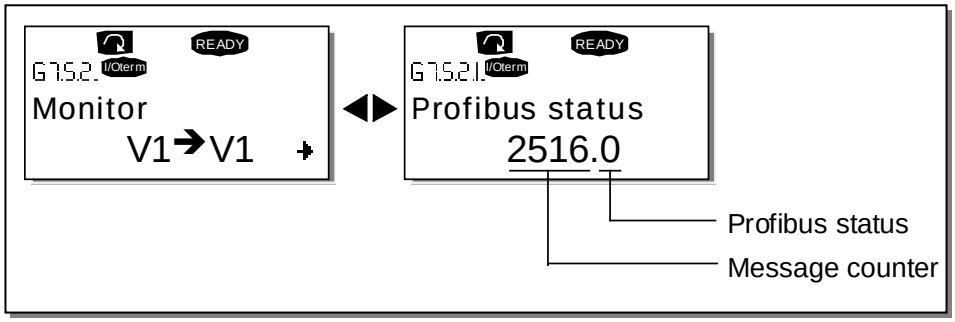


Figure 6-2. Profibus status

Profibus status	
0	Waiting parameter from Master
1	Waiting configuration from Master
2	Communication established

Table 6-2. Profibus status indications

6.2 Start-up test

Frequency converter application

Choose Fieldbus (Bus/Comm) as the active control place (see Vacon NX User's Manual, Chapter 7.3.3).

Master software

1. Set Control Word value to **0hex**.
2. Set Control Word value to **47Fhex**.
3. Frequency converter status is RUN
4. Set Reference value to **5000** (=50,00%).
5. The Actual value is 5000 and the frequency converter output frequency is 25,00 Hz
6. Set Control Word value to **477hex**.
7. Frequency converter status is STOP

If Status Word bit 3 = 1 Status of frequency converter is FAULT.

7. PROFIBUS-VACON NX INTERFACE

Features of the Profibus-Vacon NX interface:

- Direct control of Vacon NX (e.g. Run, Stop, Direction, Speed reference, Fault reset)
- Full access to all Vacon NX parameters
- Monitor Vacon NX status (e.g. Output frequency, Output current, Fault code)

7.1 General

Data transfer between Profibus DP master and slave takes place via the input/output data field. The Master writes to Slave's output data and the Slave answers by sending the contents of its input data to the Master. The contents of the input/output data is defined in the device profile. The device profile for frequency converters is PROFIDRIVE.
The Vacon NX frequency converter can be controlled by Profibus DP Master using the PPO-types defined in Profidrive (see Chapter 7.3). When fieldbus has been selected as the frequency converter's active control place, the frequency converter's operation can be controlled from the Profibus DP Master. Whether or not the active control place is fieldbus, the frequency converter can be monitored and its parameters set by the Profibus DP Master.

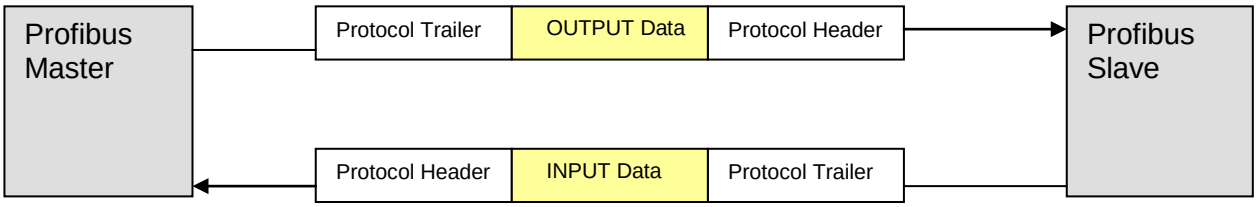


Figure 7-1. Data transfer between Profibus Master and Slaves

7.2 Operation mode

The parameter Operation mode (G7.5.1.4, see above) defines how the input/output data is handled on the option board.

PROFIDRIVE

- Data transfer follows the document Profibus Profile for variable speed drives, PROFIDRIVE.

BYPASS

- The information of the Process Data field is transferred to the application interface without handling
- Parameter setting takes place according to the Profidrive definition

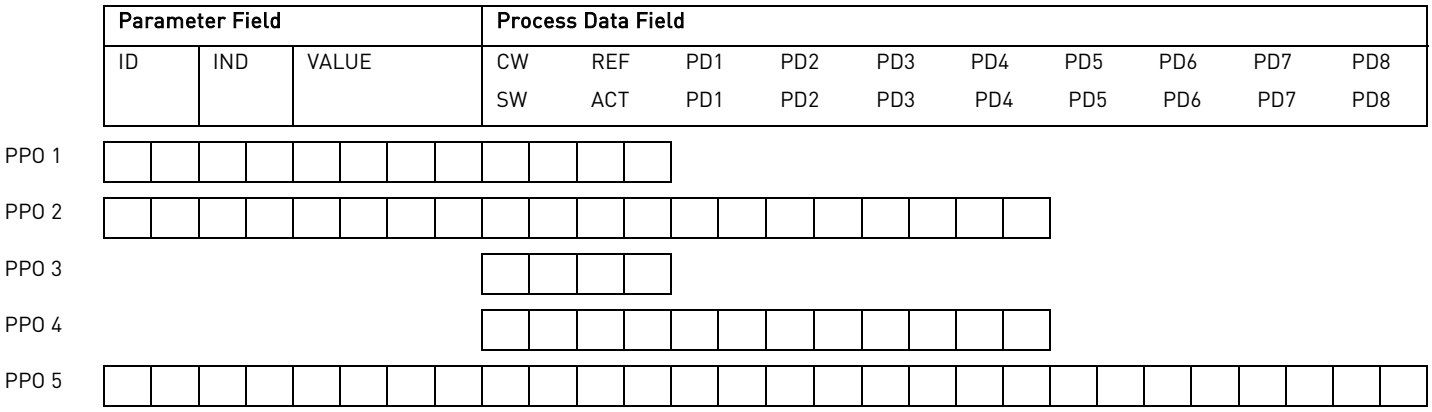
ECHO

- The OUTPUT data written by the Master is echoed back to the Master in the INPUT field
- The data is not shown in the frequency converter but the echoing is carried out on the option board
- This mode can be used when the function of the bus connection is tested

7.3 PPO types

PPOs (Parameter/Process Data Object) are the communication objects in PROFIBUS DP.

The PPOs in Vacon NX:



Descriptions:

☐	Byte
ID	Parameter type and number
IND	Parameter subindex
VALUE	Parameter value
CW	Control Word
SW	Status Word
REF	Reference Value 1
ACT	Actual Value 1
PD	Process Data

7.4 Process data

The process data field is used to control the device (e.g. Run, Stop , Reference, Fault Reset) and in reading quick actual values (e.g. Output frequency, Output current, Fault code). The size of the field varies between 2...20 bytes. The field is structured as follows:

Process Data Master -> Slave(max 20 bytes)

CW		REF		PD1		PD2		PD3		PD4		PD5		PD6		PD7		PD8	

Process Data Slave -> Master(max 20 bytes)

SW		ACT		PD1		PD2		PD3		PD4		PD5		PD6		PD7		PD8	

The use of process data depends on the application. In a typical situation the device is started and stopped via the ControlWord (CW) written by the Master and the Rotating speed is set with Reference (REF). Via PD1...PD8 the device can be given other reference values (e.g. Torque reference).
With the help of the StatusWord (SW) read by the Master, the status of the device can be seen. Actual Value (ACT) and PD1...PD8 show the other actual values.
See *Figure 7-2*.

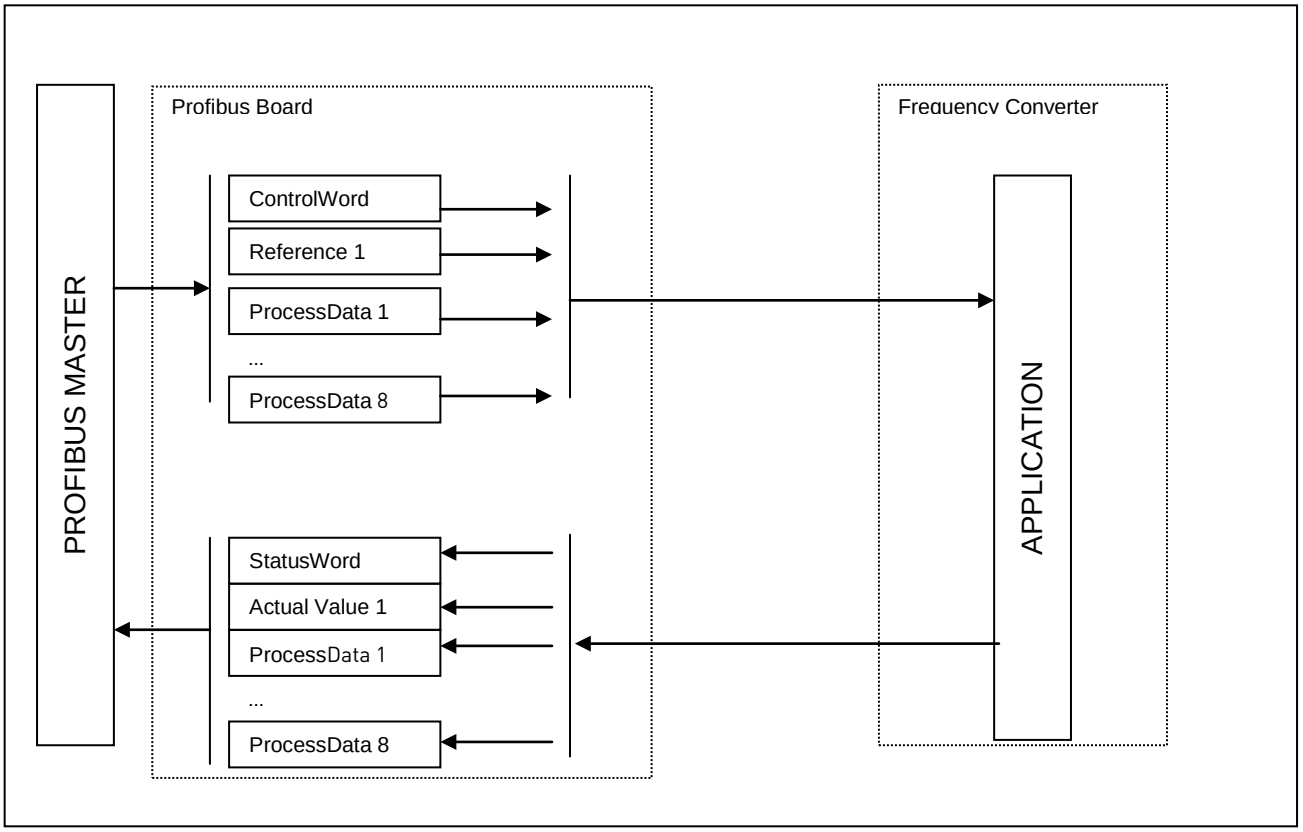


Figure 7-2. Control of the frequency converter through Profibus

7.4.1 *Control word*

CW		REF		PD1		PD2		PD3		PD4		PD5		PD6		PD7		PD8	

The Control command for the state machine (see *Figure 7-3.)* The state machine describes the device status and the possible control sequence of the frequency converter.
The control word is composed of 16 bits that have the following meanings:

Bit	Description	
	Value = 0	Value = 1
0	STOP 1 (by ramp)	ON 1
1	STOP 2 (by coast)	ON 2
2	STOP 3 (by ramp)	ON 3
3	RUN DISABLE	ENABLE
4	No Action	START
5	No Action	START
6	No Action	START
7	No Action	FAULT RESET (0 -> 1)
8	No Action	No Action
9	No Action	No Action
10	Disable Profibus control	Enable Profibus control
11	Fieldbus DIN1=OFF	Fieldbus DIN1=ON
12	Fieldbus DIN2=OFF	Fieldbus DIN2=ON
13	Fieldbus DIN3=OFF	Fieldbus DIN3=ON
14	Fieldbus DIN4=OFF	Fieldbus DIN4=ON
15	Fieldbus DIN5=OFF	Fieldbus DIN5=ON

Table 7-1. Control word bit descriptions

With the help of the control word, start and stop commands can be given to the device. Also a fault can be acknowledged.

Command	ControlWord	Description
RUN	047Fhex	Start motor if "Fieldbus" is active control source
STOP 1	047Ehex	Stop by Ramp
STOP 2	047Dhex	Stop by Coast
STOP 3	047Bhex	Stop by Ramp
RUN DISABLE	0477hex	Stop by Coast
FAULT RESET (step 1) FAULT RESET (step 2)	bit 7 = 0 bit 7 = 1	Rising edge to bit 7

Table 7-2. Commands with control word

As shown above, there are several stop modes. It depends on the operating situation, which mode is selected.
Note! In Vacon NX frequency converter STOP1 and STOP3 are identical. Also STOP2 and RUN DISABLE are identical.
Commands STOP1 and STOP3 can be used only with either one of the motor control modes (P2.6.1) *Frequency control* or *Speed control* selected **and** the fieldbus selected as the control place.

7.4.2 *Status word*

SW		ACT		PD1		PD2		PD3		PD4		PD5		PD6		PD7		PD8	

Information about the status of the device and messages is indicated in the *Status word*. The Status word is composed of 16 bits that have the following meanings:

Bit	Description	
	Value = 0	Value = 1
0	Not Ready (initial)	READY 1 **
1	Not Ready	READY 2 **
2	DISABLE	ENABLE **
3	NO FAULT	FAULT ACTIVE *
4	STOP 2	NO STOP 2 **
5	STOP 3	NO STOP 3 **
6	START ENABLE	START DISABLE **
7	No Warning	Warning *
8	Reference ≠ Actual value	Reference = Actual value *
9	Fieldbus control OFF	Fieldbus control ON *
10	Not used	Not used
11	Not used	Not used
12	FC stopped	Running *
13	FC not ready	FC ready *
14	Not used	Not used
15	Not used	Not used

Table 7-3. Status word bit descriptions

* Comes straight from the frequency converter
** Bits of the State Machine

7.4.3 *State machine*

The state machine describes the device status and the possible control sequence of the frequency converter. The state transitions can be generated by using the "Control word". The "Status word" indicates the current status of the state machine. The modes ***INIT, STOP, RUN*** and ***FAULT*** (see *Figure 7-3.*) correspond to the actual mode of the Frequency converter.

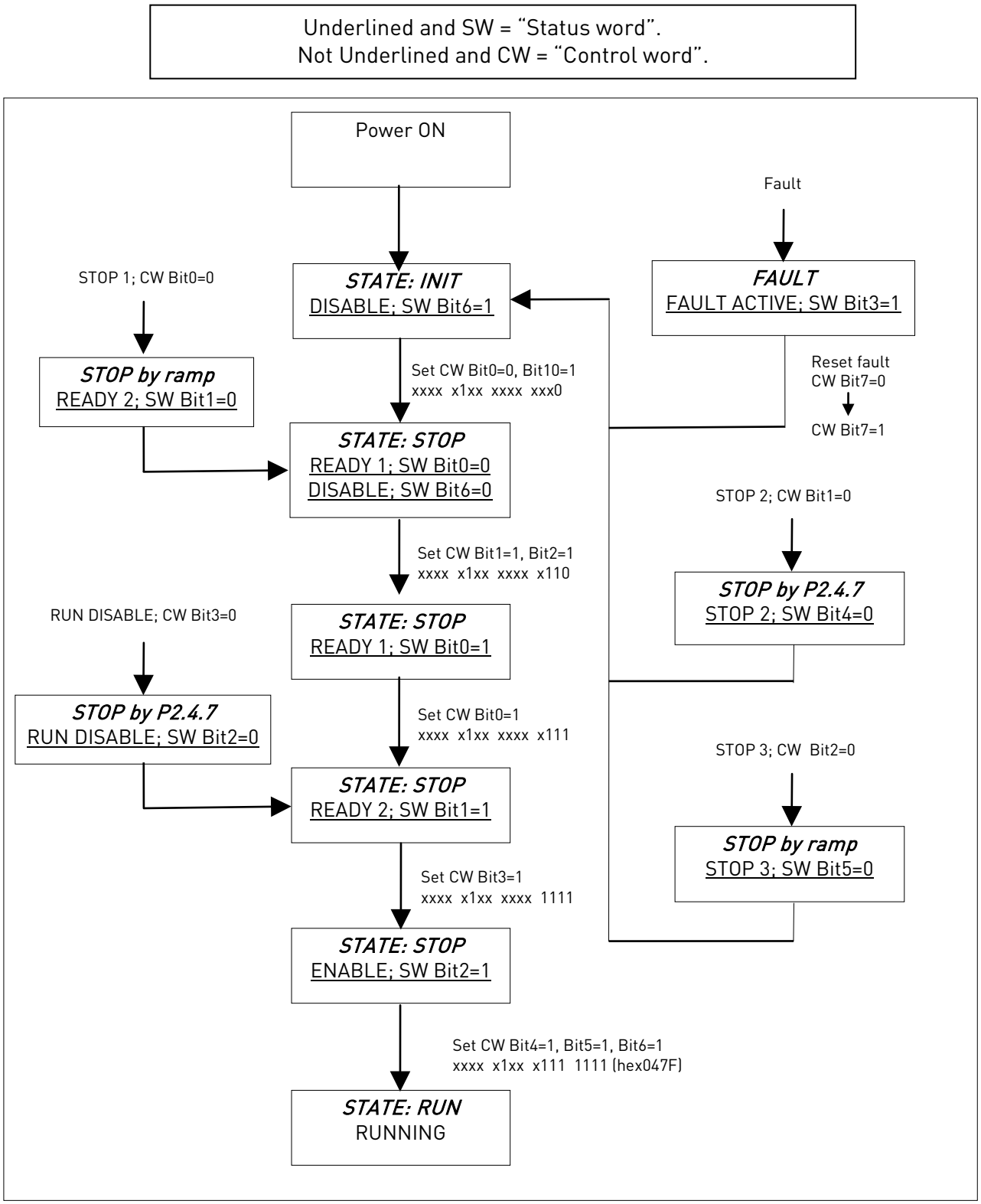


Figure 7-3.

7.4.4 Reference 1

CW		REF		PD1		PD2		PD3		PD4		PD5		PD6		PD7		PD8	

This is the reference 1 to the frequency converter. Used normally as Speed reference.
The allowed scaling is –10000...10000. In the application, the value is scaled in percentage of the frequency area between set minimum and maximum frequency.

-10000	=	100,00 %	(Direction reverse)
0	=	0,00 %	(Direction forward)
10000	=	100,00 %	(Direction forward)

7.4.5 Actual value 1

SW		ACT		PD1		PD2		PD3		PD4		PD5		PD6		PD7		PD8	

This is the actual value from the frequency converter. Used normally as Speed reference, with the value between –10000...10000. In the application, the value is scaled in percentage of frequency area between set minimum and maximum frequency.

-10000	=	100,00 %	(Direction reverse)
0	=	0,00 %	(Direction forward)
10000	=	100,00 %	(Direction forward)

7.4.6 PD1...PD8

ProcessData Master -> Slave

CW		REF		PD1		PD2		PD3		PD4		PD5		PD6		PD7		PD8	

The Master can write max. 8 additional setting values to the device with the help of the Process Data. How these setting values are used is totally dependent on the application in use.

ProcessData Slave -> Master

SW		ACT		PD1		PD2		PD3		PD4		PD5		PD6		PD7		PD8	

The master can read the frequency converter's actual values using the process data variables. Depending on the used application, the contents are either standard or can be selected with a parameter.

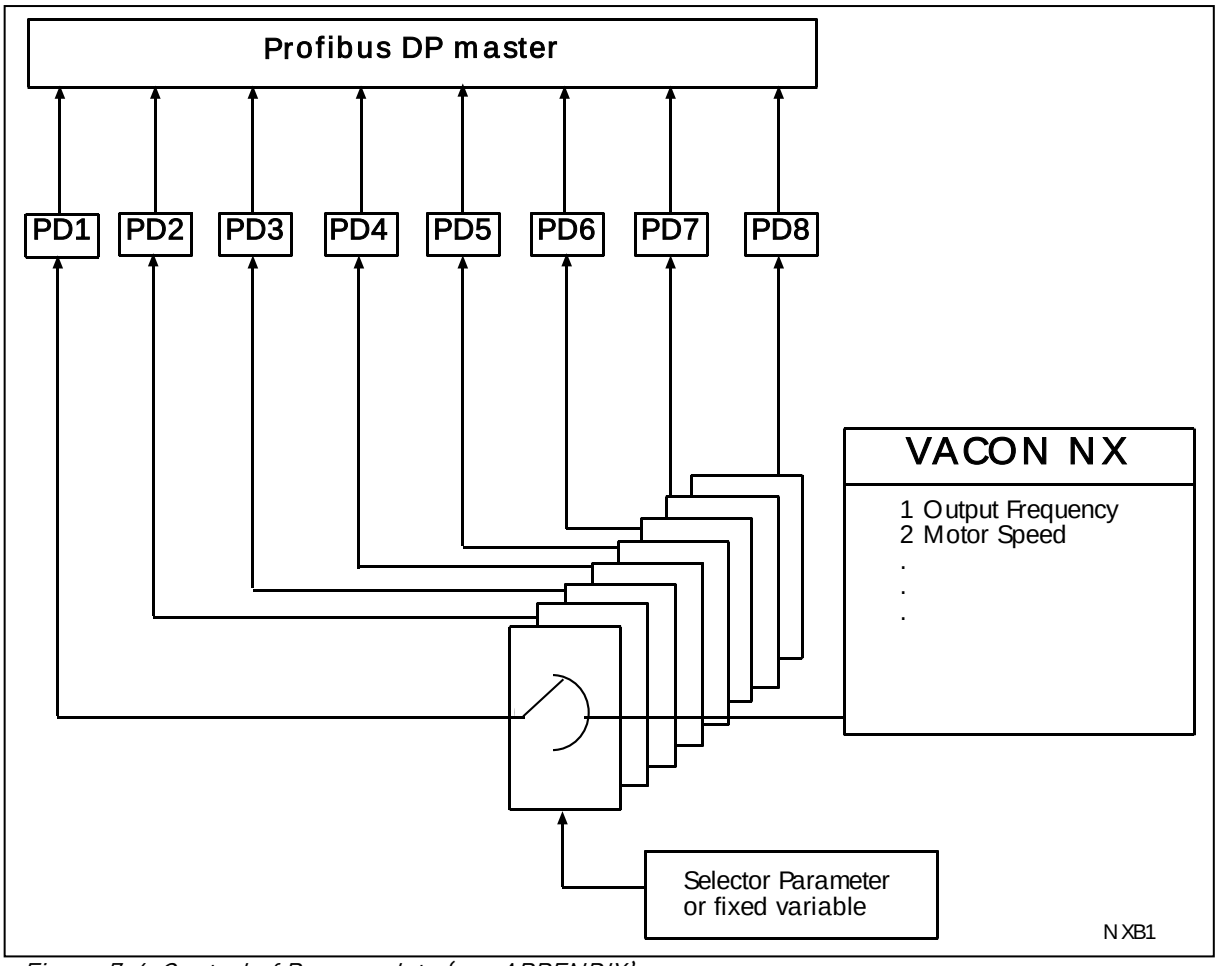
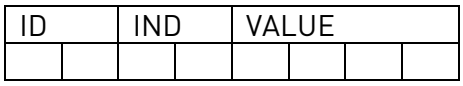


Figure 7-4. Control of Process data (see APPENDIX)

7.5 Parameter data

The Vacon variables and fault codes as well as the parameters can be read and written using PPO types 1, 2 and 5. The reading and writing can be done via the parameter field of the profibus message frame. The device parameters can be read and written and the actual values read with the help of the parameter field. The size of the parameter field is 8 bytes and it is divided into three parts, ID, Index and Value.



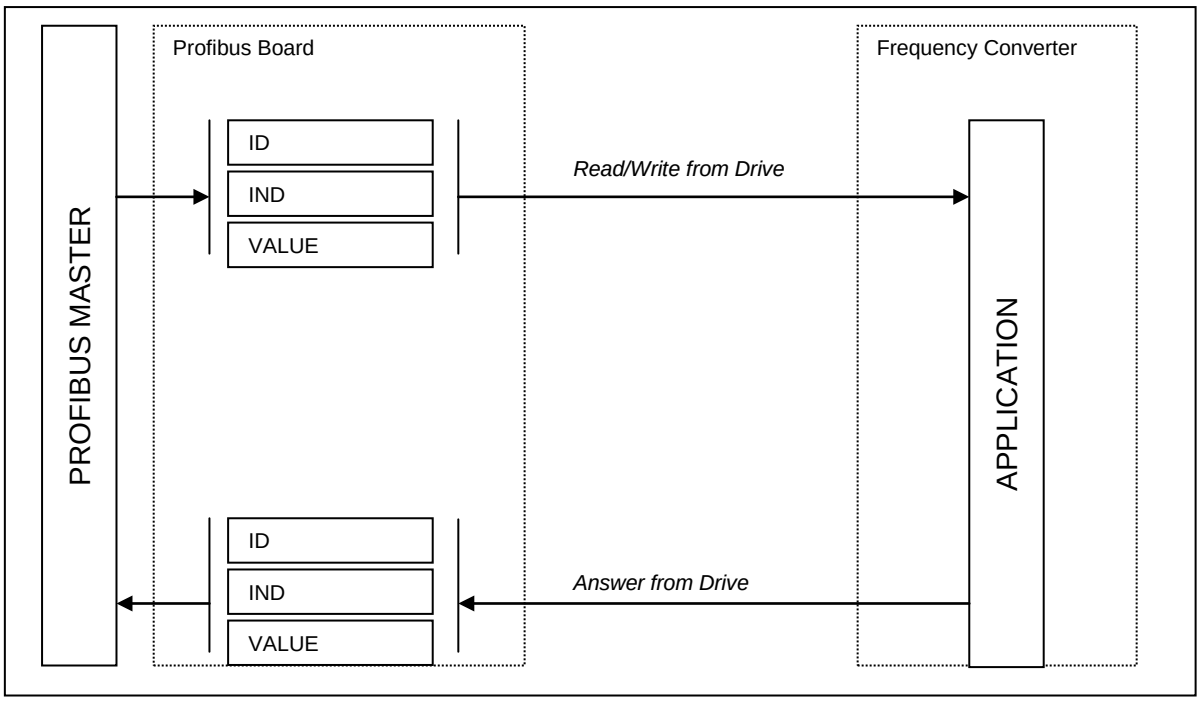


Figure 7-5. Transfer of parameter data

The parameter addresses are determined in the application. Every parameter and actual value has been given an ID number in the application. The ID numbering of the parameter as well as the parameter ranges and steps can be found in the application manual in question. The parameter value shall be given without decimals. The ID numbers of each parameter/actual value are found in the application manual. The ID numbers are grouped as follows:

Parameter ID	Group	Description
0	Not used	
1 ... 99	**Actual Values**	
37	**Active Fault Code**	
100	Not Used	
101... 899	**Parameter**	
900 ... 999	Reserved	Reserved for Profibus internal usage
1000	Not Used	
1001...1999	**Parameter**	

Table 7-4. Grouping of ID numbers

7.5.1 Parameter field

Task and parameter ID

ID		IND		VALUE			

ID byte1								ID byte2							
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Request/Response type				SM	Parameter Number (= Vacon ID number)										

SM: Spontaneous bit (not used)

Request/Response types

Request	Function
0	No request
1	Read parameter value (word)
2	Write parameter value (word)

Response	Function
0	No response
1	Parameter value ready (word)
7	Request rejected (+fault code)

Fault Numbers (if response = 7)

Fault Number	Description
0	Illegal Parameter
1	Parameter is read only (e.g. actual values)
2	Parameter value is out of limits
17	Request temporarily rejected (e.g. can be changed only for STOP state)
18	Other fault
101	Unknown request type

Index

ID		IND		VALUE			

Not in use

Data Value

ID		IND		VALUE			

Data word 1 (HIGH)		Data word 2 (LOW)	
byte 0	byte 1	byte 2	byte3

In writing mode the data to be written is placed in the field “Data word 2”.
In reading mode the answer is in the field ”Data word 2”.
“Data word 1” is normally zero.

7.6 Example messages

Example1, (PPO1 mode):

Read parameter number 102 (ID=102).
Start frequency converter and set speed reference 50,00%.

Command Master - Slave:

ID	1066 hex	1 - Read parameter value 066 - Parameter 102 (= e.g. maximum frequency)
IND	0000 hex	0000 - No meaning
VALUE	0000 0000 hex	0000 0000 - No meaning
CW	047F hex	04 7F- Start command (see chapter control word and state machine)
REF	1388 hex	Speed ref. 50,00% (= 25,00 Hz if parameter min. frequency 0 Hz and max. frequency 50 Hz)

PPO1 frame (Parameter Field as Bold text):

10	**66**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**	04	7F	13	88

Answer Slave - Master:

ID	1066 hex	1 - Parameter value ready 066 - Parameter 102 (= Maximum frequency)
IND	0000 hex	0000 - No meaning
VALUE	0000 1388 hex	0000 1388 - Parameter value = 1388hex (50,00 Hz)
SW	0000 hex	0000 - frequency converter status (see chapter status word and state machine)
ACT	0000 hex	Current speed 0,00% (= 0,00 Hz if parameter min. frequency 0 Hz and max. frequency 50 Hz)

PPO1 frame (Parameter Field as Bold text):

10	**66**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**13**	**88**	00	00	00	00

Example 2, (PPO1 mode):

Write to parameter number 700 (par. 2.7.1) value 2.
Keep Run mode on and Send speed reference 75,00%.

Command Master - Slave:

ID	22BC hex	2 - Write parameter value 2BC - Parameter 700
IND	0000 hex	0000 - No meaning
VALUE	0000 0002 hex	0000 0002 - Parameter value
CW	047F hex	04 7F- Start command (see chapter control word and state machine)
REF	1D4C hex	Speed ref. 75,00% (= 37,50 Hz if parameter min. frequency 0 Hz and max. frequency 50 Hz)

PPO1 frame (Parameter Field as Bold text)::

22	**BC**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**02**	04	7F	1D	4C

Answer Slave - Master:

ID	12BC hex	1 - Parameter value ready 2BC - Parameter 700 (= Response to reference fault)
IND	0000 hex	0000 - No meaning
VALUE	0000 0032 hex	0000 0000 – No meaning
SW	0337 hex	0337- frequency converter status (see chapter status word and state machine)
ACT	09C4 hex	Current speed 25,00% (= 12,50 Hz if parameter min. frequency 0 Hz and max. frequency 50 Hz)

PPO1 frame (Parameter Field as Bold text):

12	**BD**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**	03	37	09	C4

8. FAULT TRACKING

The table below presents the faults related to the Profibus option board. For more information, see also Vacon NX User's Manual, Chapter 9.
The **Profibus option board status LEDs** have been described in more detail in Chapter 4.4.

Fault code	Fault	Possible cause	Correcting measures
37	Device change	Option board changed.	Reset
38	Device added	Option board added.	Reset
39	Device removed	Option board removed.	Reset
40	Device un-known	Unknown option board.	
53	Fieldbus fault	The data connection between the Profibus Master and the Profibus option board is broken	Check the installation. If installation is correct contact the nearest Vacon distributor.
54	Slot fault	Defective option board or slot	Check the board and slot. Contact the nearest Vacon distributor.

Table 8-1. Profibus option board faults

You can define with parameters how the frequency converter shall react to certain faults:

Code	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit	Step	Default	ID	Note
P2.7.22	Response to fieldbus fault	0	3		1	0	733	**0**=No response **1**=Warning **2**=Fault,stop acc. to 2.4.7 **3**=Fault,stop by coasting
P2.7.23	Response to slot fault	0	3		1	0	734	**0**=No response **1**=Warning **2**=Fault,stop acc. to 2.4.7 **3**=Fault,stop by coasting

Table 8-2. Frequency converter responses to faults

9. TYPE FILES

9.1 GSD-file ("Profibus Support Disk" files: vac29500.GSD, vac29500.GSE)

```
#Profibus_DP
GSD_Revision        = 1
Vendor_Name         = "Vaasa Control"
Model_Name          = "Vacon NX"
Revision            = "1.0"
Ident_Number        = 0x9500
Protocol_Ident      = 0
Station_Type        = 0
FMS_supp            = 0
Hardware_Release    = "HW1.0"
Software_Release    = "SW1.0"
9.6_supp            = 1
19.2_supp           = 1
93.75_supp          = 1
187.5_supp          = 1
500_supp            = 1
1.5M_supp           = 1
3M_supp             = 1
6M_supp             = 1
12M_supp            = 1
MaxTsdr_9.6         = 60
MaxTsdr_19.2        = 60
MaxTsdr_93.75       = 60
MaxTsdr_187.5       = 60
MaxTsdr_500         = 100
MaxTsdr_1.5M        = 150
MaxTsdr_3M          = 250
MaxTsdr_6M          = 450
MaxTsdr_12M         = 800
Redundancy          = 0
Repeater_Ctrl_Sig   = 0
24V_Pins            = 0
Implementation_Type = "SPC3"
Freeze_Mode_supp    = 1
Sync_Mode_supp      = 1
Auto_Baud_supp      = 1
Set_Slave_Add_supp  = 0
Min_Slave_Intervall = 20
Modular_Station     = 1
Max_Module          = 5
Max_Input_Len       = 28
Max_Output_Len      = 28
Max_Data_Len        = 56
Modul_Offset        = 0
Slave_Family        = 1
Fail_Safe           = 1
Max_Diag_Data_Len   = 6
Module = "VACON PPO 1" 0xF3, 0xF1
EndModule;
Module = "VACON PPO 2" 0xF3, 0xF5
EndModule;
Module = "VACON PPO 3" 0xF1
EndModule;
Module = "VACON PPO 4" 0xF5
EndModule;
Module = "VACON PPO 5" 0xF3, 0xF9
EndModule;


Module = "___________special___________" 0x00
EndModule
Module = "PPO 2" 0xF3, 0xF1, 0xF1, 0xF1
EndModule
Module = "PPO 4" 0xF1, 0xF1, 0xF1
EndModule
Module = "PPO 5" 0xF3, 0xF1, 0xF1, 0xF1, 0xF1,
0xF1
EndModule
```

10. APPENDIX

Process Data OUT (Slave → Master)

The fieldbus master can read the frequency converter's actual values using process data variables. *Basic, Standard, Local/Remote, Multi-Step, PID control and Pump and fan control* applications use process data as follows:

Data	Value	Unit	Accuracy
Process data OUT 1	Output Frequency	Hz	0,01 Hz
Process data OUT 2	Motor Speed	rpm	1 rpm
Process data OUT 3	Motor Current	A	0,1 A
Process data OUT 4	Motor Torque	%	0,1 %
Process data OUT 5	Motor Power	%	0,1 %
Process data OUT 6	Motor Voltage	V	0,1 V
Process data OUT 7	DC link voltage	V	1 V
Process data OUT 8	Active Fault Code	-	-

The *Multipurpose* application has a selector parameter for every Process Data. The monitoring values and drive parameters can be selected using the ID number (see NX All in One Application Manual, Tables for monitoring values and parameters). Default selections are as in the table above.

Process Data IN (Master -> Slave)
ControlWord, Reference and Process Data are used with All-in One applications as follows:

Basic, Standard, Local/Remote, Multi-Step applications

Data	Value	Unit	Scale
Reference	Speed Reference	%	0.01%
ControlWord	Start/Stop Command Fault reset Command	-	-
PD1 – PD8	Not used	-	-

Multipurpose control application

Data	Value	Unit	Scale
Reference	Speed Reference	%	0.01%
ControlWord	Start/Stop Command Fault reset Command	-	-
Process Data IN1	Torque Reference	%	0.1%
Process Data IN2	Free Analogue INPUT	%	0.01%
Process Data IN3	Adjust Input	%	0.01%
PD3 – PD8	Not Used	-	-

PID control and Pump and fan control applications

Data	Value	Unit	Scale
Reference	Speed Reference	%	0.01%
ControlWord	Start/Stop Command Fault reset Command	-	-
Process Data IN1	Reference for PID controller	%	0.01%
Process Data IN2	Actual Value 1 to PID controller	%	0.01%
Process Data IN3	Actual Value 2 to PID controller	%	0.01%
PD4–PD8	Not Used	-	-

VACON

DRIVEN BY DRIVES

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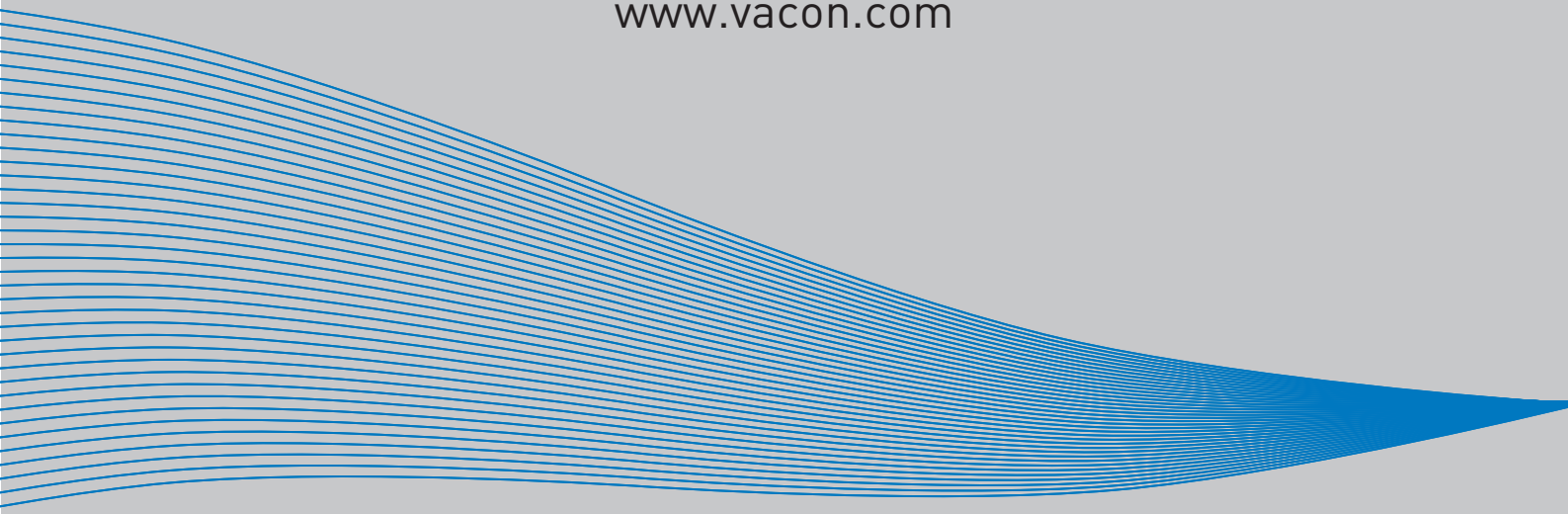
on the Internet at:

www.vacon.com



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